

RUTKOWSKI, Jerzy; KOSZANSKI, E.

Complete excision of cold abscess. Polski przezl. chir. 28 no.6:  
601-603 June 56.

1. Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi Kierownik: prof. dr.  
J. Rutkowski, Warszawa 22, ul. Glogera 3 m. 6.  
(TUBERCULOSIS, OSTEOARTICULAR, surgery,  
excis. of scapular cold abscess, radical (Pol))

RUTKOWSKI, Jerzy; ALICHNIEWICZ, Andrzej; KOSZANSKI, E.

Various complications following cholecystectomy. Polski tygod.  
lek. 11 no.46:1961-1965 12 Nov 56.

1. (Z II Kliniki Chirurgicznej A.M. w Lodzi; prof. dr.  
J. Rutkowski) adres: Lodz., ul. Sterlinga Nr 1/3 Panstw.  
Szpital Kliniczny Nr 3 II Klin. Chirurgiczna.  
(CHOLECYSTECTOMY, complications,  
(Pol))

GOLEBIEWSKA, M.; KOSZANSKA, J.; SOBIEN-KOPCZYNSKA, S.

A case of cured mycosis of the tonsils and lungs. *Pediat. polska*  
35 no.3:309-313 Mr '60.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi, Kierownik: doc. dr  
med. E. Wilkuszewski.

(MYCOSIS in inf. & child)

(TONSILS dis.)

(LUNG DISEASES in inf. & child)

(NYSTATIN ther.)

KMITA, Stanislaw; JAGMIN-KOPCZYNSKA, Ewelina; KOTNOWSKA-RAPACKA, Wieslawa;  
KOSZANSKA, Janina

Surgery in a case of teratoma of the larynx in a 41-day-old infant.  
Otolar.polska 13 no.3/4:624-629 '59.

1. Z I Kliniki Chorob Dzieci A.M. w Lodzi. Kierownik: doc.dr med.  
K. Sroczynski. Konsultant Laryngolog: doc.dr med. S. Kmita.  
(TERATOID TUMORS in inf.& child)  
(LARYNX neopl.)

KOSZADE, Emil

Poland as a producer and exporter of soda. Przem chem Special  
issue:17-19 '58.

TAMAS, Jozsef; KOSZA, Geza

Osmotic and activity coefficient of concentrated, aqueous solutions of potassium fluoride at 25°C. Magyar kémiai folyóirat 70 no. 4:148-150 Apr '64.

1. Department of Physicochemistry and Radiology, Lorand Eotvos University, Budapest, and Electrochemical Research Group, Hungarian Academy of Sciences.

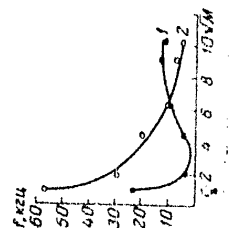
Plasma instability ...

S/056/62/042/002/004/055  
B102/B138

same order of magnitude as that of the ionic "sound", observed by A. V. Nedospasov (Paper No 217, Salzburg Conference on Plasma Physics and Controlled Thermonuclear Reactions, 1961). S. S. Gernayeva, E. M. Barkhudarov are thanked for help, S. N. Lozovskiy and I. R. Yampol'skiy for discussions. V. P. Velikhov (Preprint IAE AN SSSR, 1960) and G. V. Gordeyev (ZhETF, 27, 19, 1954) are mentioned. There are 7 figures, 2 tables, and 7 references: 6 Soviet and 1 non-Soviet. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: P. C. Thonemann et al. Nature, 169, 34, 1952.

SUBMITTED: July 6, 1961

Fig. 7. Plasma oscillation frequency (kc) as a function of  $M$  atomic weight of the gas. (1) experimental curve, (2) magnetoacoustic frequency.



Plasma instability ...

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spectroscopic measurements of a hydrogen discharge only the Balmer series was found. The radial distributions of the field components were measured with and without plasma. Some of the experiments were made in a uniform traveling field with closed delay-line spiral. At two points, where the phase shift was  $90^\circ$  and 8 waves were traveling along the line, with both generators operated at 1 Mw and 1.5 Mc  $H_{\max}$  at the inner wall was 1100 oe

without, and ~550 oe with, plasma. The charged particle concentration was measured with two electric probes, azimuthal currents with a Rogovsky band and discharge brightness with a photocell. An (CP-1) (SFR-1) camera was used for the high-speed photography. The instabilities observed were oscillations in charged particle concentration, azimuthal current, brightness and h-f magnetic field amplitude. The oscillations were non-sinusoidal but with an error of 15%, so that, with some approximation the envelope of the probe signals could be expanded into a Fourier series. Their frequency increased with  $H_z$ . At the maximum azimuthal current  $J_z = 530$  a these oscillations were observed in the whole range of operational parameters. The results show that the SE instabilities can only be due to interactions between  $J_z$  and the plasma. The oscillation frequency observed is of the

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B102/B'53

246714

AUTHORS: Demirkhanov, R. A., Leont'yev, N. I., Kosyy, I. A., Filatova, T. M.

TITLE: Plasma instability in a toroidal discharge excited by a traveling electromagnetic field

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal eksperimental'noy i teoreticheskoy fiziki, v. 42 no. 2, 1962, 338 - 343

TEXT: The oscillation frequency of a plasma produced by traveling electromagnetic H-waves in a toroidal glass chamber was studied experimentally in dependence on the discharge parameters. The traveling field was produced by a delay-line spiral with  $R_{\text{wave}} = 16.5$  ohms, fed by 900 kc pulses of 250 kw, duration  $\tau = 4$  msec.  $H_{\text{max}}$  at the inner chamber walls was 150 oe. The phase velocity of the wave along the delay line was  $5.6 \cdot 10^7$  cm/sec. The toroidal chamber was 180 mm in diameter, tube diameter 40 mm, initial pressure  $10^{-6}$  mm Hg, pressure during operation  $4 \cdot 10^{-3} - 1 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mm Hg. In Card (1/3)

Concentration measurement of ...

S/057/62/032/002/007/022  
B104/B102

electrons to the chamber wall. The concentration of the surplus ions is low compared with that of the ions. With  $r = 0.65$  cm  
 $n_i \text{ surplus} = 3.6 \cdot 10^8 \text{ cm}^{-3}$ ,  $n_i = 4.5 \cdot 10^{13} \text{ cm}^{-3}$ . The authors thank T. M. Filatov for his assistance in the probe measurements, N. I. Malykh for microwave measurements, and I. R. Yampol'skiy for discussion of the probe measuring method. There are 4 figures, 1 table, and 7 references: 5 Soviet and 2 non-Soviet. The two references to English-language publications read as follows: B. Wharton, a. M. S. Donald, J. Appl. Phys., 31, 2, 428, 1960; D. Bohm, The characteristics of the electrical discharge in magnetic fields, Ed. by A. Guthrie a. R. K. Wakerling, New York-Toronto-London, 1949.

SUBMITTED: November 24, 1960 (initially), April 3, 1961 (after revision)

Fig. 1: probe measuring circuit;

Legend: (1) probe; (2) to the oscilloscope; (3) battery

Card 2/3

S/057/62/032/002/007/022  
B104/B102

AUTHORS: Demirkhanov, R. A., Leont'yev, N. I., and Kosyy, I. A.  
TITLE: Concentration measurement of charged particles in a strong  
high-frequency pulse discharge in a magnetic traveling field  
PERIODICAL: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 32, no. 2, 1962, 180-184

TEXT: The authors compare the results of measurements of the charged particle concentration made with strong h-f pulse discharges using data obtained by the microwave method. The measurements were made with a cylindrical quartz gas discharge chamber (800 mm long, diameter 36 mm). The plasma was excited by h-f electromagnetic traveling waves. The particle concentration was determined with the aid of a double Mo-wire (1 mm in diameter) probe. The voltage drop due to the probe current at a resistor is fed into an 3HO -1 (ENO-1) oscilloscope (Fig. 1). The results of the measurements made at  $1 \cdot 10^{-1}$  and  $6 \cdot 10^{-2}$  mm Hg are in good agreement with those obtained by the microwave method. Measurements of the distribution of the electric field made it possible to determine the surplus charge of the ions caused by the different rates of diffusion of ions and Card 1/3

KOSYUSHKO, M.I., inzh.

TsNIL-3 moveable painting station. Stroil dor.mash. 6  
no.7:31-33 JI '61.

(Painting--Equipment and supplies)

(MIRA 14:7)

KOSYURA, G.G. [Kosiura, H.H.]; KUDIN, S.N.

"Study of the density and moisture of soils using radioactive methods" by A.IE. Babynets', S.T. Zvol's'kyi. Reviewed by H.H. Kosiura, S.N. Kudin. Geol.zhur. 22 no.5:109-110 '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Kiyevskiy inzhenerno-stroitel'nyy institut.  
(Soil moisture) (Radioactivity)  
(Babynets', A.IE.) (Zvol's'kyi, S.T.)

KOSYURA, G.G. (Kiyev)

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~  
The NA-6-KISI artesian well pump. Vod.i san.tekh. no.8:12-14  
Ag '57. (MIRA 10:11)  
(Pumping machinery) (Artesian wells)

KOSYURA, G.G.

ANUFRIYEV, V.Ye., dotsent, kand.tekhn.nauk; KURDYUMOV, M.D., inzh.,  
retsenzent; SMYSLOV, V.V., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; KOSYURA,  
G.G., kand.tekhn.nauk, retsenzent; BULAVA, M.M., dots., retsenzent;  
DRANNIKOV, A.M., doktor geol.-mineralog.nauk, retsenzent; KIRICHKO,  
I.M., dotsent, retsenzent; POBEGAYLO, I.M., inzh., retsenzent;  
UCHITEL', I.Z., red.; GUROVA, O.A., tekhn.red.

[Hydraulic engineering structures for cities] Gorodskie gidro-  
tekhnicheskie sooruzhenia. Moskva, Izd-vo M-va kommun.khoz.,  
1957. 264 p. (MIRA 11:7)

(Hydraulic engineering)

KOSYURA, Gleb Georgiyevich; KOLESNIK, N.S., red.

[Pump compressor and blower stations] Nasosnye kompres-  
sornye i vozdukhoduvnye stantsii. Kiev, Budivel'nyk, 1964.  
108 p. (MIRA 17:11)



KOSYURA, B. G., (Engr)

Dissertation: "Pump Installations for Tubular Wells in Small Water Supply Systems." Cand Tech Sci, Kiev Engineering Construction Inst, 4 Jun 54.

Pravda Ukrainy, Kiev, 21 May 54.

SO: SUM 284, 26 Nov 1954

KOSYUKOVSKAYA, O.M.; ZHUKOV, A.V.

Comparative evaluation of the methods for determining the  
glycoproteins in the blood serum. Vop. med. khim. 7 no.6:  
642-647 N-D '61. (MIRA 15:3)

1. The Institute of Biological and Medical Chemistry, Academy  
of Medical Sciences of the U.S.S.R., Moscow.  
(GLYCOPROTEINS)

SHAPOSHNIKOV, Yu.K.; VODZINSKIY, Yu.V.; KOSYUKOVA, L.V.; DRUSKINA, E.Z.

What causes the increase of acidity in butyl acetate? *Gidroliz.*  
i *lesokhim. prom.* 17 no.6:5-7 '64. (MIRA 17:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektnyy institut  
lesokhimicheskoy promyshlennosti.

SHAPOSHNIKOV, Yu.K.; VEDEKHIN, K.P.; DEDUKINA, E.T.; ROZHENKOVA, L.V.;  
VODZINSKIY, Yu.V.

Use of gas chromatography for the analysis of butyl acetate  
obtained from various technological raw materials. Sbor.  
trud. TSNILKHI no.15:100-112 '63.

(MIRA 17:11)

KOSYUKOVA, L.V.; VODZINSKIY, Yu.V.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, Yu.K.

Chromatographic analysis of higher fatty acids in wood chemical products. *Gidroliz. i lesokhim. prom.* 16 no.7 :9-11 '63.  
(MIRA 16:11)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy lesokhimicheskiy institut.

LEBENWICH, I.S.; KONYUKOV, Yu.L.

Hydraulic coal mining in China. Biol. tekhn.-kon. inform.  
no. 2:76-80 '81. (USSR 81:4)  
(China--Hydraulic mining)

KOSYUKOV, Andrey Alekseyevich, dotsent, kand.pedagog.nauk, polkovnik zapasa;  
IVANOV, K.I., red.; LUPACH, V.S., red.

[Military pedagogical viewpoint of M.V.Frunze] Voenno-pedagogi-  
cheskie vzgliady M.V.Frunze. Moskva, Voen.izd-vo M-va obr.SSSR,  
1960. 173 p. (MIRA 13:7)  
(Frunze, Mikhail Vasil'evich, 1885-1925)

KOSYUKOV, A.A.

KARAYEV, G.N., kandidat voyennykh nauk, general-mayor; KOSYUKOV, A.A.,  
kandidat pedagogicheskikh nauk, nauchnyy redaktor; VLADIMIRSKIY, D.M.,  
redaktor izdatel'stva; GURDZHIYEVA, A.M., tekhnicheskiy redaktor

[Suvorov and his "Science of conquering"; the problem of military  
instruction and the training of soldiers] Suvorov i ego nauka  
pobezhdai'; k voprosu o voennom obuchenii i vospitanii voisk.  
Leningrad, Ob-vo po rasprostraneniю politicheskikh i nauchnykh  
znaniy RSFSR, Leningr. otd-nie, 1956. 32 p. (MLRA 10:9)  
(Suvorov, Aleksandr Vasil'evich, 1729?-1800)  
(Military art and science)



KOSYUKOV, A., polkovnik zapasa

Be vigilant in the Leninist way. Komm. Vooruzh. Sil 46 no.7:  
46-51 Ap '65. (MIRA 18:5)

1. Chlen Kommunisticheskoy partii Sovetskogo Soyuza.

A 51018-65

ACCESSION NR: AR5012989

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, 1) - C \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, -1) + \right. \\
& + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1, -1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1, -1) + \\
& \left. + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, -1) \right]
\end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned}
& + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 1, -1) - B \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 1, 1) + \right. \\
& + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, 1, -1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, 1, -1) - \\
& - B \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, -1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1, 1) + \right. \\
& + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(1, -1, -1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial y}(-1, -1, -1) \left. \right] + \\
& + C \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1, 1) - \right. \\
& \left. + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1, -1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, -1) \right] \quad (1)
\end{aligned}$$

where the coefficients  $C_0, A, B,$  and  $C$  are chosen in such a way that they yield exact results during the integration of arbitrary polynomials with three variables up to the third order inclusive. It turns out that  $C_0 = 8$  and  $A = B = C = 1/6$ . An analogous formula is found for the case when the integration region is represented by a parallelepiped  $a \leq x \leq b, c \leq y \leq d, e \leq z \leq f$ , or when the parallelepiped is broken into small cubes by planes parallel to its faces. The exposition is illustrated by numerical examples. N. Lyashchenko

SUB CODE: MA

ENGL: 00

Card 2/2

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845. 846. 847. 848. 849. 850. 851. 852. 853. 854. 855. 856. 857. 858. 859. 860. 861. 862. 863. 864. 865. 866. 867. 868. 869. 870. 871. 872. 873. 874. 875. 876. 877. 878. 879. 880. 881. 882. 883. 884. 885. 886. 887. 888. 889. 890. 891. 892. 893. 894. 895. 896. 897. 898. 899. 900. 901. 902. 903. 904. 905. 906. 907. 908. 909. 910. 911. 912. 913. 914. 915. 916. 917. 918. 919. 920. 921. 922. 923. 924. 925. 926. 927. 928. 929. 930. 931. 932. 933. 934. 935. 936. 937. 938. 939. 940. 941. 942. 943. 944. 945. 946. 947. 948. 949. 950. 951. 952. 953. 954. 955. 956. 957. 958. 959. 960. 961. 962. 963. 964. 965. 966. 967. 968. 969. 970. 971. 972. 973. 974. 975. 976. 977. 978. 979. 980. 981. 982. 983. 984. 985. 986. 987. 988. 989. 990. 991. 992. 993. 994. 995. 996. 997. 998. 999. 1000.

ACCESSION NO. AE5012989

U/0044/43/600/003/8138/8138

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Matematika, (no. 3868)

AUTHOR: Kozlov, G. B.

TITLE: The problem of approximate evaluation of multiple integrals

CITED SOURCE: Saucha, G. Tashkent, unet. vyp. 285, 1964, 47-50

TOPIC TAGS: multiple integral, successive approximation, partial derivative, triple integral

TRANSLATION: A formula is proposed for the evaluation of the triple integral which utilizes the values of the integrand as well as its partial first order derivatives. The expression has the form

$$\begin{aligned} & \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 \int_{-1}^1 f(x, y, z) dx dy dz = G f(0, 0, 0) + \\ & + \lambda \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, 1, -1) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(1, -1, -1) \right] - \lambda \left[ \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 1, 1) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, 1) + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, 1, -1) + \right. \\ & \left. + \frac{\partial f}{\partial x}(-1, -1, -1) \right] \end{aligned}$$

Card 1/2

KOSYUK, S.D.

Use of known quadrature formulae for deriving more accurate  
formulae. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.208. Mat. nauki. no.23:104-113 '62.  
(MIRA 16:8)

(Integrals, Multiple)

DOMORYAD, A.P.; KOSYUK, S.D.

M.L. Frank's formulae for approximate calculation of double  
integrals. Nauch. trudy TashGU no.208. Mat. nauki. no.23:  
71-75 '62. (MIRA 16:8)

(Integrals, Multiple)

KOTLYNSKA, T.A., kand. tekhn. nauk; VOROB'YEV, I.A., inzh.; MAKAROV, I.A.,  
inzh.; YAKHOVTCOVA, N.Ye., inzh.

Monolithic polystyrene plastic foams in construction. Stroitel. mat. 11  
no.5:30-31. My '65. (SUA 1810)

L 3084-66

AM5026183

and faculties.

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Ch. II. Production of porous plastic materials — 69

Ch. III. Use of porous plastic materials in construction — 107

Ch. IV. Foreign experiment in the production and use of porous plastic materials — 135

SUB CODE: MT, GO

SUBMITTED: 28Jan65

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

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Card 2/2

L 3084-66 EWT(m)/DWP(j) RM

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BOOK EXPLOITATION

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678.5:691.175

41

Kaufman, Boris Naumovich; Kosyreva, Zinoviya Semenovna; Schmidt, Leonid

B+1

Moiseyevich; Yakhontova, Nina Yevgen'yevna

Porous plastic building materials (Stroitel'nyye poroplasty) Moscow, Stroyizdat, 1965. 173 p. illus. (At head of title: Gosudarstvennyy komitet po promyshlennosti stroitel'nykh materialov pri Gosstroye SSSR. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut novykh stroitel'nykh materialov). Errata slip inserted. 3,000 copies printed.

TOPIC TAGS: construction material, structural plastic, heat-resistant plastic, chemical resistant material, solid mechanical property, synthetic material

PURPOSE AND COVERAGE: The book presents a summary of Soviet and foreign production experiments using various porous plastic building materials. It presents a classification of porous plastics, describes in detail their physico-mechanical properties and the possibility of using porous plastics as building materials. It describes the various porous plastics in detail, and also possible methods of using them in construction (in particular, large-panel) as heat-noise isolation materials. The book is intended for engineering-technical workers in the building materials and construction industry; it can also be used for designers and students of technological higher education institutions

Card 1/2



KAUFMAN, Boris Naumovich [deceased]; SHMIDT, Leonid Moiseyevich;  
KOSYREVA, Zinoviya Semenovna; YAKHONTOVA, Nina Yevgen'yevna

[Structural expanded plastics] Stroitel'nye poroplasty. Mo-  
skva, Stroiizdat, 1965. 173 p. (MIRA 18:6)

BARBARINA, T.M.; BUBYR', N.F.; BUTT, L.M.; VEL'BOVSKIY, V.N.;  
 GORLOV, Yu.P.; GRIBANOVSKIY, V.G.; DROZDOV, I.Ya.;  
 YEREMIN, I.A.; ZEZIN, V.G.; KEVESH, P.D.; KOCHAROV, E.P.;  
 KOSYREVA, Z.S.; LEVIN, S.N.; MAKHOVICH, A.T.; MERZLYAK,  
 A.N.; RODOV, E.S.; ROZINOV, A.I.; SEREBRYANSKAYA, B.I.;  
 SUKHAREV, M.F.; USTENKO, A.A.; KHOMENKO, Z.S.; SHMIDT,  
 L.M.; ETIN, A.O.; YAKHONTOVA, N.Ye.; KITAYTSEV, Vladimir  
 Andreyevich, prof., doktor tekhn. nauk, red.; SKRAMTAYEV,  
 B.G., glav. red.; TROKHIMOVSKAYA, I.P., zam. glav. red.;  
 KRAVCHENKO, I.V., red.; KITAYGORODSKIY, I.I., red.;  
 KRZHEMINSKIY, S.A., red.; ROKHVARGER, Ye.L., red.; BALAT'YEV, P.K.  
 red.

[Manual on the manufacture of heat insulating and acous-  
 tical materials] Spravochnik po proizvodstvu teploizo-  
 liatsionnykh i akusticheskikh materialov. Moskva, Stroi-  
 izdat, 1964. 524 p. (MIRA 18:1)

KOSYREVA, Z.S.; YAKHONTOVA, N. Ye.

Porous plastics for use in construction. Stroi. mat. 6 no.6:38-39  
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:6)

(Plastics)

BUDNIKOV, P.P.; KOSYREVA, Z.S.

Study of molten portland cement. Trudy MKHTI no.24:81-84 '57.  
(Portland cement) (MIRA 11:6)

KOSYREVA, Z. S.

USSR/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application. Silicates.  
Glass. Ceramics. Binders, I-9

Abst Journal: Referat Zhur - Khimiya, No 19, 1956, 62362

Author: Budnikov, P. P., Kosyreva, Z. S., Kuznetsova, I. P.

Institution: None

Title: Production of Alite-Free Cement and Study of Its Properties

Original

Periodical: Tr. Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta, 1956, No 21, 155-161

Abstract: Investigated was the possibility of producing good quality cement from low grade bauxites characterized by increased content of silica and Fe oxide. The experiments showed that alite-free cement can be produced from low grade bauxites by calcining the mixture of raw materials, consisting of chalk, bauxite and gypsum, at temperatures lower than those that are required in the case of Portland cement. Optimal calcination temperature of alite-free cement containing added gypsum is 1,200°C. It is advantageous to add as mineralizer 30% gypsum and 1% coal. The possibility has been demonstrated of

Card 1/2

## Non-Alite Cement (Cont.)

15-57-5-6567

at temperatures lower than that used for roasting portland cement. The optimum proportion of gypsum is 20 percent of the weight of the dry mix. The optimum temperature for roasting is 1100° to 1200°. The non-alite cement thus produced has satisfactory strength and is sufficiently resistant during year-long contact with active solutions.

| Material | SiO <sub>2</sub> | Al <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | Fe <sub>2</sub> O <sub>3</sub> | CaO  | MgO  | MnO  | SO <sub>3</sub> | Others | Total  |
|----------|------------------|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|------|------|------|-----------------|--------|--------|
| Disthene | 49.76            | 40.42                          | 4.18                           | 0.60 | tr   | none | tr              | 2.94   | 99.64  |
| Bauxite  | 24.14            | 33.00                          | 23.35                          | 2.79 | 2.00 | 0.01 | tr              | 4.79   | 100.08 |

Card 2/2

S. P. Sh.

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 5, 15-57-5-6567  
p 123 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Kosyreva, Z. S., Kuznetsova, I. P.

TITLE: Non-Alite Cement (Bezalitovyy tsement)

PERIODICAL: Sb. nauch. rabot po khimii i tekhnol. silikatov,  
Moscow, Promstroyizdat, 1956, pp 70-76.

ABSTRACT: The possibility has been studied of obtaining a new kind of bonding non-alite cement by the method of P. P. Budnikov. The initial material for producing this cement is bauxite, with a high content of silica or disthene, and also gypsum and chalk. The gypsum was placed in the raw mixture as a mineralizer. The chemical composition of the bauxite and the disthene is given in the accompanying table (in percent). Experiments showed that non-alite cement may be produced from low-grade bauxite (containing about 24 percent  $Al_2O_3$  and disthene by roasting a mixture of bauxite, chalk, and gypsum or a mixture of disthene, chalk, and gypsum

Card 1/2

Kosyrev, Z.S.

MIT  
 V. Expanding portland cement without formation of calcium  
 sulphate. P. P. Bidaikov and Z. S. Kosyrev,  
 Izvestiya of Priklad. Khim., Akad. Nauk S.S.S.R.,  
 Otdel. Khim. Nauk 1959, 345-53. Hydraulic cement was  
 prep'd. with calcined dolomite as the expanding agent.  
 The optimum temp. of calcination was 800-900°. An  
 adm. of 5-7% of the agent resulted in an expansion of  
 cement mix from 0.100% to 0.300%. The expanding  
 cement upon hardening during 8 days gave off more heat  
 but after this period less heat as compared to one without  
 the agent.  
 A. P. Kotlov

(1)



[illegible]

KOSYREVA, Z. S., BUDNIKOV, P. P.

Portland Cement

Expanding portland cement without the formation of hydrosulfaluminate. TSement  
18 No. 4, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, December 1952, Uncl.

KOSYREVA, Z. S.

PA 39/49T35

USSR/Engineering  
Slag, Blast Furnace  
Magnesium Oxide

Apr 49

"Effect of Magnesium Oxide on the Hydraulic Activity of Blast-Furnace Slags," P. P. Budnikov, Corr Mem, Acad Sci USSR, Z. S. Kosyreva, Chemico-tech Inst imeni D. N. Mendeleyev, 4 pp

"Dok Ak Nauk SSSR" Vol LXV, No 5

Studied influence of varying contents of MgO (2 - 10%) in blast-furnace slags on their hydraulic characteristics for Portland-slag and clinkerless cements. Submitted 9 Feb 49.

39/49T35

KOSYREVA Z. S.

3 5325. Shlakovye Tsementy S Povyshennym Soderzheniem okisi Magniya. Trudy  
Mosk. Khim. - Tekhnol. In-Ta Im. Mendeleeva, VVp. 16, 1949, S. 3-10

SO: Letopis'Zhurnal'nykh Statey, Vol. 34, Moskva, 1949

KOSYREVA, Z. S.

Buinikov, P. P. and Kosyreva, Z. S. "An investigation of expanding cement," Trudy  
Mosk. khim.-tekhnol. in-ta im. Mendeleyeva, Issue 15, 1949, p. 36-50

SO: U-5240, 17, Dec. 53, (Letopis 'Zhurnal 'nykh Statey, No. 25, 1949).

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1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

CF

Sulfoaluminate as an essential factor in the production of expanding cements. P. P. Budnikov and Z. S. Kosyrev. *Doklady Akad. Nauk U.S.S.R.* 61, 681-4 (1948). The generally known expansion effect in hardening cements and concretes accompanying the formation of  $3\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 3\text{CaSO}_4 \cdot 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , by the reaction of excess gypsum, or by  $\text{CaSO}_4$  dissolved in industrial waters, etc., with the basic Ca aluminates, e.g. with  $4\text{CaO} \cdot \text{Al}_2\text{O}_3 \cdot 13\text{H}_2\text{O}$ , can be made helpful if the shrinkage of the hydrated silicate gels in the setting cement is compensated by that expansion effect. The method of Lossier (C.A. 30, 7039) for the production of a shrinkage-free mortar or concrete is based on this idea. B. and K. recommend the production of an expanding mix by calcining kaolin at  $800^\circ$ , adding hydrated lime with or without an addn. of portland cement, and grinding in water the somewhat hardened mix after drying at  $120^\circ$ , then adding gypsum in definite ratios (e.g. 26 or 35% calcined kaolin; 13 or 65% hydrated lime; 31 or 0% portland cement; 70-75% water, gypsum added to the dried mass in the ratio 1:1). If 5-10% of this strongly expanding mass is added to portland cement, a mix is produced with practically no changes in mech. strength, but with a very low vol. change. For the production of a mortar which is also impermeable to water the addn. of 1%  $\text{CaCl}_2$  to the portland cement is advisable. Also, the addn. of granulated blast-furnace slag considerably reduces the vol. changes. W. Eitel

ASB-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS      3RD AND 4TH ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

KATSENOVICH, A.L., prof.; KOSYREVA, Ye.I.

Clinical characteristics of Breslau salmonellosis. Soy.med.  
23 no.7:92-97 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz kafedry infektsionnykh bolezney Tashkentskogo meditsinskogo  
instituta i 5-y gorodskoy klinicheskoy infektsionnoy bol'nitsy  
(glavnyy vrach P.A.Panyuchikhina).  
(SALMONELLA INFECTIONS)

MAL'KOV, Ye.M.; KOSYREVA, V.G.

Determination of gamma amounts of cadmium in natural waters.  
Zav. lab. 31 no.11:1327 '65. (MIRA 19:1)

1. Tsentral'naya laboratoriya Gosudarstvennogo geologicheskogo  
komiteta UzSSR.



KRYMKA, R.Ya., Cand Bio Sci--(also) "Intuition of ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> [unclear] /  
in raising ~~the~~ <sup>the</sup> in non-spread of species for the [unclear] other fish species."  
Leningrad, 1955. 11 pp (for Technical Inst of Fish Ind) and Fisheries  
in A.I. Il'yayev), 150 copies (12, 4<sup>th</sup>-5<sup>th</sup>, 13)

STEPUKHOVICH, A.D.; KOSYREVA, R.V.; PETROSIYAN, V.I.

Kinetics and mechanism of the decomposition of hydrocarbons.  
Mechanism of the thermal cracking of butanes. Zhur.fiz.khim. 35  
no.6:1331-1336 Je '61. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.Chernyshevskogo,  
kafedra khimicheskoy fiziki.  
(Butane) (Cracking process)

S/076/61/035/003/012/023  
B121/B203

Kinetics and

formation of methane and ethylene in propane cracking is explained with the decomposition of propyl radicals according to the equation  $\text{CH}_3\text{CH}_2\dot{\text{C}}\text{H}_2 \rightleftharpoons \dot{\text{C}}\text{H}_3 + \text{C}_2\text{H}_4$  (5). At a high degree of decomposition (60-70%), less ethylene is formed due to secondary reactions (polymerization, hydrogenation). The formation of propylene and hydrogen is explained with the decomposition of isopropyl radicals according to the equation  $\text{CH}_3\dot{\text{C}}\text{HCH}_3 \rightleftharpoons \text{C}_3\text{H}_6 + \dot{\text{H}}$  (6). There are 1 table and 9 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 1 non-Soviet-bloc. The reference to the English-language publication reads as follows: F. J. Stubbs, C. Hinshelwood, Proc. Roy. Soc. A., 20, 458, 1949.

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im. G. N. Chernyshevskogo (Saratov State University imeni G. N. Chernyshevskiy)

SUBMITTED: July 3, 1959

Card 2/4

S/076/61/035/003/012/023  
B121/B203

AUTHORS: Stepukhovich, A. D., Kosyreva, R. V., and Petrosyan, V. I.

TITLE: Kinetics and mechanism of hydrocarbon decomposition. I. Mechanism of thermal propane cracking

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal fizicheskoy khimii, v. 35, no. 3, 1961, 600-604

TEXT: The authors studied the composition of reaction products of thermal propane cracking as dependent on the degree of decomposition, pressure, and temperature by gas-chromatographic analyses. The analytical results are tabulated. Propane cracking at 590°C was found to give equal amounts of  $H_2$  and  $C_3H_6$ , as well as  $CH_4$  and  $C_2H_4$ , and also detectable amounts of ethane at low pressures (20 mm Hg) and low decomposition degree (about 10%). With increasing degree of decomposition and pressure, propane cracking mainly yields methane and ethylene; also the yield in hydrogen and propylene is nearly trebled. The ethane content in the reaction products also rises with increasing degree of decomposition and pressure. The formation of ethane in thermal propane cracking is explained with a radical chain mechanism. The

Card 1/4

The Composition of the Products and the  
Kinetics of Butane Cracking Initiated by  
Additions of Ethylene Oxide

81706  
S/020/60/132/05/36/069  
B011/B126

ASSOCIATION: Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet im.  
N. G. Chernyshevskogo (Saratov State University imeni  
N. G. Chernyshevskiy)

PRESENTED: January 8, 1960, by A. V. Topchiyev, Academician

SUBMITTED: July 10, 1960

Card 4/4

The Composition of the Products and the  
Kinetics of Butane Cracking Initiated by  
Additions of Ethylene Oxide

81706  
S/020/60/132/05/36/069  
B011/B126

as opposed to normal cracking. A similar pattern is followed by isobutyl cracking. The starting rate of initiated butane cracking rises with a rise in the concentration of the initiator. In each case it decreases with time, and reaches a certain limit, which is practically independent of the initial concentration of the addition (Fig. 2). The kinetics of initiated cracking have, as have those of normal cracking, the character of a process which is self-retarding by the products, and is described by the equation of Dintsess and Frost (Fig. 3). Ethylene oxide also has an inhibiting effect (Equations (I) - (IV)). The ethylene oxide rate-constant that was obtained, and the activating energy of the decomposition agreed with values previously (Refs. 1, 7) established. The authors mention papers by A. I. Terenin (Ref. 12). There are 3 figures, 1 table, and 17 references: 9 Soviet and 8 American.

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Card 3/4

81706

The Composition of the Products and the  
Kinetics of Butane Cracking Initiated by  
Additions of Ethylene Oxide

S/020/60/132/05/36/069  
B011/B126

tures (550-600°C) are contained in the products of cracking thus initiated. Additions of 1-3% are the most effective. If the ethylene oxide additions are increased, the initiating effect reaches a saturation point (predicted in Ref. 13). With an ethylene oxide addition of 10%, the cracking attains about 30%. The self-decomposition of ethylene oxide cannot explain such an intensive butane decomposition, nor the composition of the products, as pure ethylene oxide gives only small quantities of  $H_2$ ,  $CH_4$ ,  $C_2H_4$ , and  $C_3H_8$  on decomposition (Table 1). The paired products of thermal cracking (at higher temperatures) are formed in the usual quantity ratios ( $CH_4 = C_3H_8$ ,  $C_2H_6 = C_2H_4$ , and  $H_2 = C_4H_8$ ) on initiated cracking. However, with a low concentration of the initiator, demethanization and de-ethanization occur to the same extent, not as in ordinary cracking. When the concentration of ethylene oxide is raised (3-5%), demethanization begins to prevail, as is the case in normal cracking. This shift is best explained by the hypothesis of the isomerization of the butyl radicals to secondary butyl radicals. The decomposition of the oxide explains the higher yield of  $CH_4$ ,  $C_2H_6$ , and  $H_2$ .

Card 2/4

81706  
S/020/60/132/05/36/069  
B011/B126

573200

AUTHORS: Petrosyan, V. I., Kosyreva, R. V., Stepukhovich, A. D.,  
Shul'kevich, G. V.

TITLE: The Composition of the Products and the Kinetics of Butane  
Cracking Initiated by Additions of Ethylene Oxide 1

PERIODICAL: Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1960, Vol. 132, No. 5,  
pp. 1103 - 1106

TEXT: The authors studied the above subject by the statistic method in a high vacuum apparatus. This apparatus consisted of three parts connected in series: a) a kinetic apparatus to study butane cracking on the basis of pressure change; b) chromatographic separating apparatus; c) hydrogen and methane combustion apparatus, also used to detect CO. Table 1 and Figs. 1-3 show the results of cracking at 450°C. It follows from Table 1 that small additions of ethylene oxide effect considerable butane cracking. Cracking does practically not occur without these additions at 450°C. All the characteristic products of thermal cracking at higher tempera-

Card 1/4



Study of bending forces in alloys, ... <sup>23995</sup> S/148/61/000/005/009/013  
E111/E130

Yu. A. Bagaryatskiy and Yu. D. Tyapkin in Ref. 10) to be sufficiently conclusively proved. The question of whether this physical heterogeneity is accompanied by chemical (atomic) segregation in alloys with less than 33 atomic % Cr remains unanswered.

There are 7 figures, 2 tables and 11 references: 9 Soviet, 3 English and 3 German. The English language references read:  
Ref. 1: Ziro Jano Japan Nickel Rev., 9, 17, 1941.  
Ref. 3: A. Tayler, K. Hinton, J. Inst. of Metals, 81, 169, 1952.  
Ref. 5: R. Nordheim, M. Grant, J. Inst. of Metals, 82, 9, 1954.

ASSOCIATION: Moskovskiy institut stali  
(Moscow Steel Institute)

SUBMITTED: September 29, 1980

Card 4/ 8

Study of bonding forces in alloys. S/148/61/000/005/009/015  
 23995  
 E111/E180

for an alloy with 31.18 atomic % Cr. The corresponding values for tempering at 450 °C for 25 hours are shown as functions of Cr content in Fig.4 (which also includes the percentage change of  $\theta$ , the Debye characteristic temperature). The observed change in  $\theta$  is much less than reported in the literature for similar alloys. The indications are that the relation between the characteristic temperature (as determined by X-ray investigations) and the value of the atomic interaction force is more complex for alloys than for pure metals. As pointed out by V.I. Iveronova, O.N. Kassandrova and V. G. Gerasimova (Ref.14; same journal 1960 No.1: 133) the distribution as well as the maximum vibration frequency is involved and this distribution probably changes on passing from pure metal to solid solutions. The development of the K-state on tempering is accompanied by a volume decrease in all tested alloys producing a characteristic microstructure and leading to an increase in bonding force. A.S. Kagan and Ya.S. Gmanskii made an analogous assumption. The closer the alloy composition is to  $\text{Ni}_2\text{Cr}$  the greater the increase. From their own and other work the authors consider the direct relation between the K-state and local ordering in  $\text{NiCr}$ -type nichrome alloys (proposed by

X

Card 3/8

Study of bonding forces in alloy-

2895  
E/148/61/000/005/009/015  
E111/E180

elastic moduli. The composition of alloys studied approximated that of  $Ni_2Cr$  (see Table 1). Alloys were melted in a 5-kg high frequency furnace and remelted in vacuum. Ingots were poured into a chill-mould, annealed in argon and hot-forged to a diameter of 8 mm. Test specimens were prepared by cutting. Changes in Young's modulus, shear modulus, Debye characteristic temperature, electrical resistivity and microstructure were studied. The elastic moduli and characteristic temperature were determined by a published method (Ref. 11: V. I. Korotkev, FM 1 M 1956, V. 2, No. 1 and Ref. 12: V. I. Korotkev, B. N. Finkel'shteyn, DAN SSSR, V. 108, No. 5, 845, 1956) to an accuracy of  $\pm 0.4\%$ . The natural vibration frequency was determined by comparison with the standard frequency of a quartz generator. Hardened specimens were tempered at 300, 400, 450, 500, 550, 600, 650 and 700 °C with holding times of 35 min, 1, 4, 10 and 25 hours and then water quenched. Properties were measured at room temperature after each heat treatment. The changes (as percentages of the values in the hardened state) in resistivity ( $\rho$ ), shear modulus ( $G$ ) and Young's modulus ( $E$ ) are shown as functions of duration (hours) in Fig. 1 (subscript 3aK means "hardened") for various tempering temperatures (300 to 700°C).

Card 2/8

5 2650  
188200

23995  
S/148/61/000/005/009/015  
E111/E180

AUTHORS: Livshits, B.G., Rymazhevskiy, G.A., and Kosyreva, N.P.

TITLE: Study of bonding forces in alloys of the  
mischrotype

PERIODICALS: Izvestiya vysshikh uchebnykh zavedeniy,  
Chernaya metallurgiya, 1961, No.5, pp. 139-146

ABSTRACT: It has been shown that some alloys with a single-phase solid-solution structure based on transition-group metals show an anomalous change in electrical resistivity during tempering after hardening or cold deformation. The significance of the K state in alloy properties has been investigated (e.g. Ref. 6). Sh. Sh. Ibragimov, B.G. Livshits, PM 1, M. V. 6, 1957, No.2, 315) and ordering effects were considered by Yu. A. Bogaryatskiy and V. D. Tyupkin (Ref. 10; DAN SSSR, 1958, V. 122, No.5, 806). The available data, obtained by X-ray methods, on bonding-force changes in tempering of Ni-Cr alloys (Ref. 8; V. A. Il'ina, V.K. Kritskaya et al., PM 1, M. V. 6, No. 3, 1957, 917) are qualitative in character. The present authors therefore decided to measure bonding forces in such alloys by measuring their Debye characteristic temperature from the  
Cont. 1/2

KOSYREVA, I.K.; GLIKMAN, S.A.

Nature of solutions and gels of carboxymethylcellulose.  
Vysokom.soed. 3 no.10:1584-1590 0 '61. (MIRA 14:9)

1. Saratovskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet imeni N.G.  
Chernyshevskogo.  
(Cellulose)

GLIKMAN, S.A.; YEFREMOVA, O.G.; KOSYREVA, I.K.; SOMOVA, A.I.

Conditions for the production of "thermally stable" ethylcellu-  
lose. Zhur. prikl. khim. 31 no.7:1087-1091 J1 '58.  
(Cellulose) (MIRA 11:9)

ILLEGIBLE

KOSYREVA, A., student 4-go kursa geograficheskogo fakul'teta.

geograficheskogo fakul'teta

To the sea's bottom. Vokrug sveta no.5:5 My '55. (MLRA 8:6)  
(Barents Sea--Marine flora)



KNUNYANTS, I.L.; FOKIN, A.V.; KOSYREV, Yu.M.; SOROCHKIN, I.N.; FROSINA, K.V.

Nitration of perfluorobutadiene with nitrogen peroxide. Izv. AN SSSR  
Ser.khim. no. 10:1772-1775 O '63. (MIRA 173)

ACCESSION NR: AP4009143

products obtained had a specific viscosity of 0.04-0.25 (in a 1.5% solution in dimethylformamide) and a decomposition range of 280-490C. Upon treatment with sulfur or oxygen, the trivalent phosphorus of the polyesters became converted to the pentavalent form. In conclusion, the authors call attention to the fact that while the polyesters obtained by their technique had softening points within the 130-150C range, the corresponding products obtained by the conventional method from phosphorus dihalides and diatomic phenols had softening points which were 70-80C lower. Orig. art. has: 3 formulas and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 16Apr62

DATE ACQ: 10Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: CH

NO REF SOV: 007

OTHER: 003

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4009143

8/0190/64/006/001/0010/0012

AUTHORS: Petrov, K. A.; Yevdokov, V. P.; Bilevich, K. A.; Kosyrev, Yu. S.;  
Radchenko, V. P.

TITLE: Properties of amides of phosphorus acids. 7. A new method for the synthesis of phosphorus-containing polyesters

SOURCE: Vyssokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 6, no. 1, 1964, 10-12

TOPIC TAGS: phosphorus acid, phosphinous acid, amides, polyester, polycondensation, hydroquinone, sulfur, oxygen, tetraethyldiamide, hexaethyltriamide

ABSTRACT: Polyesters of trivalent phosphorus acids were obtained by the reaction of tetraethyldiamides of phosphorous or phosphinous acids with hydroquinone in a 1:1 molar ratio. The ingredients are heated at 120C during the initial 1-2 hour period, then at 220C during the subsequent 3 hours, vacuum being applied to remove the evolving diethylamine. The resulting products are yellowish transparent substances, the polyphosphinites being solid and the polyphosphites of rubber-like consistency, the latter possessing good adhesion to glass. The reaction product of hexaethyltriamidophosphite with hydroquinone yields a brittle trimeric polyester. The

Card 1/2

L-3219-65

APPROXIMATE NO. AP509925

UR/0032/65/051/004/0515/0513

AUTHORS: KONTSEV, Yu. A.; SMOLIN, S. P.

TITLE: Preparation of polyethylene analytical amples

SOURCE: Zavodskaya laboratoriya, no. 31, no. 4, 1965, 513

TOPIC TAGS: chemical analysis, combustion analysis, testing device, polyethylene

ABSTRACT: Polyethylene amples are more convenient for combustion analysis of organic matter than gelatin or glass ones. For specimens of 50-200 mg they are produced from a tube 4-6 mm in diameter. They are made with the help of a holder, tweezers, and a heating element. The tube is cut into proper lengths, and the central part of each segment is heated and drawn into a capillar 150-200 mm long. The capillar is next broken, and the large mouth of each portion is heated and pinched shut. The specimen is introduced into the ampule through the capillar, which is then sealed with tweezers. The amount of the specimen is obtained by weighing the ampule before and after filling. After the softened capillar is twisted around the ampule, the specimen is ready for the test without the use of starch.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENGIN: 00

SUB CODE: 00, 77

NO. REF. BY: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 1/1

KNUNYANTS , I.L., akademik; FOKIN, A.V.; BLAGOVESHCHENSKIY, V.S.; KOSYREV, Yu.M.

New interesting cases of the formation of nitroso compounds.

Dokl. AN SSSR 146 no.5:1088-1091 0 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

(Nitroso compounds)

KOSYREV, Yu.M.; ANISIMOVA, Z.I.

Manufacture of polyethylene ampullas for purposes of analysis.  
Zav.lab. 31 no.4:513 '65.

(MIRA 18:12)

81139

## Pyrolysis of Carbon Fluorides

S/064/60/000/03/02/022  
B010/B008

times of 30 sec. and temperatures of 650-800°C. It was established that this pyrolysis is very similar to that of poly-tetrafluoroethylene, and that perfluorocyclobutane can thus also be used for the production of perfluoropropylene and perfluoroisobutylene by pyrolysis. Studies of the pyrolysis of tetrafluoroethylene showed analogous temperature dependences of the process and, thus, also of the reaction mechanism of the pyrolysis of perfluorocyclobutane and poly-tetrafluoroisobutylene (Table 3). Further experiments showed that the production of perfluoroisobutylene by pyrolysis of perfluoropropylene takes place best at a contact duration of 70 sec. and a temperature of 700-710°C (Fig. 7). Experiments on perfluoroisobutylene pyrolysis showed (Table 4) that the latter is the most heat-resistant fluoro olefine. The transformations of the compounds under consideration are schematically shown in Fig. 8 on the basis of the experimental results obtained, and the authors point out that the remains of poly-tetrafluoroethylene production can be used for the production of perfluoropropylene and perfluoroisobutylene. There are 8 figures, 4 tables, and 8 references: 3 Soviet, 1 Canadian, 1 British, and 2 American.

81139

S/064/60/000/03/02/022  
B010/B008

5.3600

AUTHORS: Fokin, A. V., Doctor of Chemical Sciences,  
Kosyrev, Yu. M., Candidate of Technical Sciences

TITLE: Pyrolysis of Carbon Fluorides

PERIODICAL: Khimicheskaya promyshlennost', 1960, No. 3, pp. 186-192

TEXT: The pyrolysis of poly-tetrafluoroethylene at atmospheric pressure as well as in vacuum (1 torr) was studied in an apparatus (Figs. 1,2) designed for the pyrolysis of solid substances. Diagrams (Figs. 3,4) illustrate the change of the composition of the pyrolyzate with the pyrolysis temperature. The composition of the pyrolyzate obtained at atmospheric pressure is given in Table 1 and that of the product obtained in vacuum in Table 2. The range of 600-750°C proved to be most favorable for atmospheric pressure, a maximum yield of perfluorocyclobutane (>57%) being obtained at 600°C, of perfluoropropylene (45%) at 700-710°C, and of perfluoroisobutylene (33%) at 750°C. The pyrolysis of perfluorocyclobutane was studied in the steel tube (steel of the grade 5'9236 (NT5Kh9226)) of a device used for the pyrolysis of gaseous carbon fluorides at contact

Card 1/2



KOSYREV, Yu.: DENISOV, V.

Light filters with variable density. Sov.foto 20 no.1:41  
Ja '60. (MIRA 13:5)  
(Photography--Light filters)

KOSYREV, Yevgeniy Arkad'yevich; AGEYEV, B.A., inzh.-kapitan, red.;  
DULIN, M.V., inzh.-mayor, red.; MYASNIKOVA, T.F., tekhn.red.

[Superhigh frequency molecular generators and amplifiers]  
Molekuliarnye generatory i usiliteli sverkhvysokikh chastot.  
Moskva, Voenizdat, 1963. 78 p. (MIRA 16:10)  
(Masers) (Microwaves)

ACC NR: AP7000667

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0017/66/000/012/0036/0037

AUTHOR: Kosyrev, Ye. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

ORG: none

TITLE: Weapons are not second-class [Value of conventional weapons discussed]

SOURCE: Voyennoye znaniya, no. 12, 1966, 36-37

TOPIC TAGS: ~~weapon~~, small arm weapon, infantry <sup>weapon</sup>, limited war weapon, ~~artillery~~ <sup>artillery weapon</sup>, ~~military~~ <sup>ground force</sup> tactic, ~~parachute~~, ~~cargo parachute~~

ABSTRACT: In this article it is stated that small arms, artillery weapons, mortars, and other weapons have not been relegated to a secondary position in the Soviet armed forces. Cannon and rocket artillery have been completely motorized and cannot be substituted for the above weapons when fighting against enemy emplacements, tanks, and small units. It is also mentioned that airborne forces are equipped with special-purpose parachutes permitting landings of personnel to be made in the enemy rear along with any type of weapon. Orig. art. has: 1 figure. [WS]

SUB CODE: 15, 19/ SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1

UDC: none

ACC NR: AP6020388

launching assemblies are touched upon and coded guidance command and remote control circuits are included. Orig. art. has: 6 figures.

SUB CODE: 19,15/SUBM DATE: None

Card 2/2

ACC NR: AP6020388

(A)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0317/65/000/012/0010/0016

AUTHOR: Kosyrev, Ye. (Engineer; Lieutenant Colonel)

ORG: None

TITLE: Missile versus tank

SOURCE: Tekhnika i vooruzheniye, no. 12, 1965, 10-16

TOPIC TAGS: antitank missile, guided missile, military tank, armor plate, armor piercing ammunition, missile launcher, ground rocket launcher

ABSTRACT: The indispensable condition for sound antitank defense is the skillful combination of firepower from tanks, self-propelled and antitank artillery, and antitank guided missiles. The modern tank, the backbone of the ground forces, has... been improved, but so too have antitank weapons, one of the most effective of which is the antitank guided missile (PTURS). Missile configurations, body shapes, and construction materials used are described. Two flight control methods, using aerodynamic changes and thrust changes, are discussed, and the operation of "interceptors" is touched upon. The principles underlying effective operation of the shaped charge, and the methods used to increase its effectiveness against armor plate is discussed in detail, as is two-plane control. Semiautomatic control and

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L 6921-66  
ACCESSION NR: AP5000871

ENCLOSURE: 01

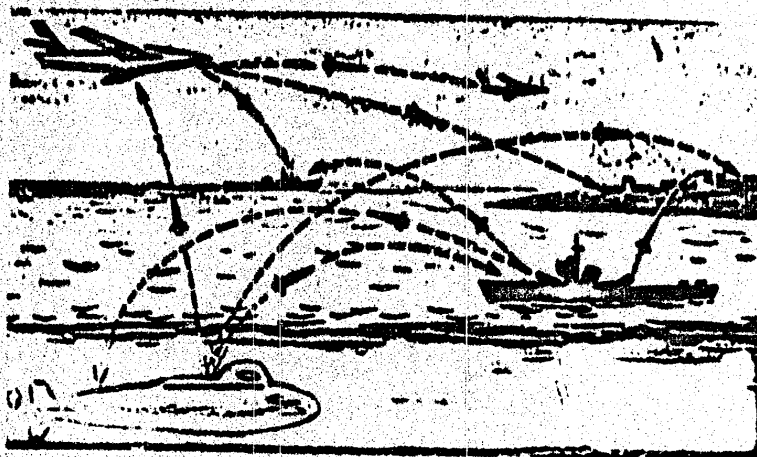


Fig. 1. Rocket armament of land, sea, and military-air forces can destroy any target on land, in the sea, and in the air.

Card 3/3 *nda*

L 6924-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5000871

atmospheric conditions and altered the conventional concepts of warfare. Electronic warfare in the offensive and defensive phases has assumed great importance, and much attention has been paid to the development of appropriate equipment and theory. Computers have entered military science not only for command, control, and informational purposes, but also for such nonquantitative decisions as morale, troop training, and unit battle efficiency. Soviet doctrine assumes that any future war would inevitably become thermonuclear. Such a war would not develop the conventional fronts, and high maneuverability would be a major factor for victory. In this regard, equipment and policies have been developed, including world-ranging atomic-powered submarines and huge tank armies. Realizing that man is still the deciding factor, personnel training has been greatly advanced. Orig. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

SUB CODE: MS,WA

NO REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 01

OTHER: 000

Cont 2/3

L 6924-66

ACCESSION NR: AP5000871

8/0017/64/000/011/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Kosyrev, Ye. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

TITLE: Weapons of crushing power

SOURCE: Voennoye znaniya, no. 11, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: weapon, atomic weapon, thermonuclear weapon, warfare, radio equipment, electronic equipment, military communication, computer, military materiel, military operation, military personnel, military organization, military science, military training

ABSTRACT: There is a continuous quantitative change in the military posture of nations and an occasional qualitative change, causing a complete transformation in all phases of the military. The Communist Party has laid the necessary industrial and technical base to effect such changes in the Soviet armed forces. Atomic and thermonuclear weapons of all sizes and for all purposes (including a 100-megaton bomb) have been developed and are capable of destroying any target in the world. The conventional delivery systems have been augmented by the various rocket systems (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) in all branches of the military for tactical to strategic missions. These developments lessened dependence on

Card 1/3



СРЗАН, Ye., Sana, podpolkovnik

Along the bottom... from 1944 to 1945.

(1944-1945)

L 34537-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5000871

ENCLOSURE: 01



Fig. 1. Rocket armament of land, sea, and military-air forces can destroy any target on land, in the sea, and in the air.

Card 3/3

L 34537-65

ACCESSION NR: AF5000871

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 victory. In this regard, equipment and policies have been developed, including  
 world-ranging atomic-powered submarines and huge tank armies. Realizing that man  
 is still the deciding factor, personnel training has been greatly advanced. Orig.  
 art. has: 1 figure.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 01

SUB CODE: MS,WA

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 000

Card 2/3

L 34537-65 EEO-2/EWT(C)/EWT(R)/TSS-2/EWA(G)/EWA/TCS(K)/EED-2/EWA(h)

ACCESSION NR: AF5000871

S/0017/64/000/011/0034/0035

AUTHOR: Koayray, I. (Engineer, Lieutenant colonel)

TITLE: Weapons of crushing power

SOURCE: Voennoye znaniye, no. 11, 1964, 34-35

TOPIC TAGS: weapon, atomic weapon, thermonuclear weapon, warfare, radio equipment, electronic equipment, military communication, computer, military material, military operation, military personnel, military organization, military science, military training

ABSTRACT: There is a continuous quantitative change in the military posture of nations and an occasional qualitative change, causing a complete transformation in all phases of the military. The Communist Party has laid the necessary industrial and technical base to effect such changes in the Soviet armed forces. Atomic and thermonuclear weapons of all sizes and for all purposes (including a 100-megaton bomb) have been developed and are capable of destroying any target in the world. The conventional delivery systems have been augmented by the various rocket systems (see Fig. 1 on the Enclosure) in all branches of the military for tactical to strategic missions. These developments lessened dependence on

Cont 1/3

KOSYREV, Ye., inzh.-major

Antitank rocket (as revealed by foreign press data). Starsh.-  
serzh. no.4:24 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:4)  
(Tank warfare) (Guided missiles)

KOSYREV, Ye., inzh.-major

Infra-red detectors in reconnaissance. Voen. znan. 35 no.10:19-20  
0 '59. (MIRA 12:12)  
(Infra-red rays--Equipment and supplies)  
(Military reconnaissance)

KOSYREV, Is... inzh.-kapitan.

"Thinking" machines. Tankist no. 5:47-52 My '58.  
(Cybernetics)

(MIRA 11:6)

KOSYRNV, Ye., inzhner-kapitan.

Electrician's panel. Tankist no. 5:55-56 My '56.  
(Electric testing)

(MIRA 11:3)



KOSYREV, Ye., inzhener.

Device for maintaining generators and starters. Avt.transp.  
34 no.3:31 Mr '56. (MLRA 9:7)  
(Automobiles--Starting devices)

KOSYREV, V.I., inzh.

Scientific and technical meeting on the use of percussion-  
roller bits, inexpensive explosives, and explosive charges  
with air spaces. Ugol' 39 no.7:73-74 J1 '64.

(MIRA 17:10)

MEL'NIKOV, M.V.; VINITSKIY, K.Ye., kand. tekhn. nauk; POTAPOV, M.G.,  
kand. tekhn. nauk; Prinimali uchastiye: ZHUKOV, A.A.;  
KOSYREV, V.I.; SPIRIDONOV, V.I.

Principles of technological layouts for open-pit mines using  
conveyor haulage extensively. Nauch. soob. IGD 11:3-16 '61.  
(MIRA 16:4)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).  
(Conveying machinery)

MEL'NIKOV, Nikolay Vasil'yevich; KOSYREV, Vladimir Ivanovich, gornyy inzh.;  
ROSTOVTSEV, Aleksandr Fedorovich, gornyy inzh.; CHESNOKOV, Mitrofan  
Mitrofanovich, kand. tekhn. nauk; BYKHOVSKAYA, S.N., red. izd-va;  
PROZOROVSKAYA, V.L., tekhn. red.; KONDRAT'YEVA, M.A., tekhn. red.

[Stripping systems] Sistemy otkrytoi razrabotki; spravochnoe posobie.  
Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo lit-ry po gornomu delu, 1961. 373 p.  
(MIRA 14:12)

1. Chlen-korrespondent AN SSSR (for Mel'nikov).  
(Strip mining)

KOSYREV, V.I., gornyy inzh.

Determining the length of the jib of a rotary excavator with  
increased shearing force. Nauch.sob.IGD 24:73-84 '65.

(MIRA 18:10)

KOSYREV, V. F.

AID P - 5402

Subject : USSR/Engineering

Card 1/2 Pub. 107a - 4/12

Authors : Volchenko, V. N., Kand. of Tech. Sci., V. F. Kosyrev,  
Eng., and I. Ye. Yevgen'yev, Eng.

Title : Selection of technique in spot welding of reinforcement  
rods.

Periodical : Svar. proizv., 10, 13-16, 0 1956

Abstract : The authors describe experiments with spot welding of  
reinforcing rods (the St.3 and St. 5 types, 60 to 80mm  
in diameter) used in reinforced concrete construction by  
500 kva welding machines of the MTP-75, MTP-500 and  
MT-500 type. The experiments were carried out at the  
Central Scientific Research Institute of Industrial Con-  
structions (TsNIPS), at the Moscow Higher Technical  
School im. Bauman (MVTU im. Bauman) and at the Kuybyshev  
Hydroelectric Construction Project (Kuybyshevgidrostroy).

Kosyrev, V.F.

BRODSKIY, A.Ya.; KOSYREV, V.P.; SOKOLOVSKIY, P.I.

Corrugated concrete reinforcements made of low alloy 2508 steel.  
Streil. prom. 33 no.9:36-38 S '55. (MLRA 9:1)  
(Reinforced concrete)

VINITSKIY, K., kand. tekhn. nauk; KOSYREV, V., inzh.

Mechanization in open pits. NTO 5 no.5:48-49 My '63.

(MIRA 16:7)

1. Sotrudniki Instituta gornogo dela imeni A.A. Skochinskogo.  
(Coal mining machinery)



KOSYREV, M.I.

The IS272 special-purpose drilling and milling machine. Biul.tekh.-  
ekon.inform. no.9:37-39 '61. (MIRA 14:9)  
(Machine tools)

KOSYREV, M. I.

The IL-93 automatic production line. Biul.tekh.-ekon. inform.  
no.10:18-21 '60. (MIRA 13:10)  
(Machinery, Automatic)

YEFROYMOVICH, Yu.Ye.; KABLUKOVSKIY, A.F.; KOSYRFV, L.K.; PIROZHNIKOV, V.Ye.

Mechanization of the steel making process in arc furnaces.  
Metallurg 10 no.6:15-17 Je '65. (MIRA 18:6)